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Now! JUST OUT! IMPROVED MECHANISM IN THE NEW MODEL

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By GEORGE LEONOV

THE U.S. State Department spokesman who on Monday said he did not know whether French aircraft had the right to bomb a Tunisian village from which anti-aircraft batteries had fired on French warplanes and where an Algerian insurgent unit was based, probably said as much as anyone could on the legal aspects of the action. It is doubtful whether any international body, inside or outside the United Nations, would be able to judge the issue. The loss of civilian life involved has caused universal concern and is deplored no less in France than elsewhere. Legal justification for retaliation is not, in the final analysis, affected by the number or nature of the casualties it caused.

WITH all due respect for the need of maintaining high moral standards in the conduct of international relations, it would be futile to pretend that there is any ready standard by which to judge the right of one nation to take retaliatory action against a hostile force operating from the territory of a neighboring state. The reaction of the community of nations, at least at government level, are much more likely to depend on whom the military units, undertook reprisals against which nation, and even this subjective approach must inevitably be governed by the possible political implications. During the Korean War, for example, General Douglas MacArthur's orders for aerial bombardment of Chinese bases in Manchuria were countermanded by President Truman, although none attempted to deny the Chinese included — there these bases were supplying the Chinese and Korean troops with everything from tanks to tanks. There was every justification, from the legal and moral point of view, for the course recommended by Gen. MacArthur. It was even more justifiable militarily — except that the Chinese threatened to involve the United Nations in open warfare with China and to spread into a third world war.

THE military justification of French retaliation against active hostile bases in Tunisian territory is also obvious, and it is not likely to threaten the world with total war. General Raoul Salan, the French Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, does not lack a moral case either. The lives of French soldiers, impelled by the military situation from across the border, may be considered to be as dear to him as Tunisian lives endangered by reprisals. But France will find it difficult to enlist support for a policy of "hot pursuit" among her Western allies because, rightly or wrongly, they consider that the Algerian insurgents would seriously prejudice relations between Western powers and the uncommitted countries.

THE Tunisian President, Mr. Bourguiba, is perfectly aware of the position, and his appraisal of the international situation has led him to believe that Tunisia can support the Algerian insurgents with relative impunity. The bombing of Sakiet Sidi Yusef has not proved him wrong, and may yet confirm him in his view. The West, and the U.S. in particular, regards Bourguiba as the West's staunchest supporter in North Africa, and the recent Anglo-American decision to support Tunisia in a sealed space chamber here, with arms, over French objections, was an indication of the value which both Washington and London attach to maintaining friendly relations with Bourguiba's Government.

THE Tunisian President has not yet chosen to confront France's demand for the withdrawal of the remaining French troops from the country, and his desire for friendly relations with France with his open support of the Algerian insurgents. He may yet decide to do so, with the tacit threat of turning eastwards always in the background. It is not certain whether, in this case, the West will point out to Mr. Bourguiba that he, too, must make a choice.

Jerusalem, February 12.

Four Polish Officials On Trial for 'Stalinism'

WARSAW, Tuesday (Reuters). — The trial, behind closed doors, of four investigation officials of the Polish secret police in the Stalinist era, began yesterday before the Warsaw Regional Court. They are accused of abuse of power and illegal investigation methods, the official Polish news agency PAP stated last night. PAP listed the accused, who were officials of the former Ministry of Public Security, as Josef Duma, Jerzy Kasiewicz, Jan Kierow and Jan Mioduski.

Sumatra Army Chief Ousted By Jakarta

JAKARTA, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Central Government today ousted the military commander of the rebellious Sumatra, Lt. Col. Ahmed Hussein, and three other rebel leaders. The Government ordered all battalions serving under the dismissed commander, Lt. Col. Ahmed Hussein, to be put under the direct command of General N. S. S. The Chief of Staff, pending the appointment of a new regional commander.

or demands for the resignation of the Indonesian Central Government were made last night at a meeting of civil and military leaders of Central Sumatra Province. The 225th, Dutch destroyer, Piet Hein, has intercepted an Indonesian vessel in the north Celebes. The P.I.A. news agency reported in Jakarta that the vessel was intercepted by the Indonesian navy. The agency said submarines with Dutch flags had been sighted in the north Celebes and the military commander of the area had warned all Indonesian ships.

Chou Resigns As Foreign Minister

HONG KONG, Tuesday (Reuters). — Chou En-lai, Chinese Prime Minister, was today replaced as Foreign Minister at his own request. Chou has been both Prime Minister and Foreign Minister since the Communists won power in China in 1949. On Chou's recommendation, the National People's Congress has appointed Marshal Chen Yi, a Vice-Premier, as Foreign Minister, the New China News Agency reported in a dispatch from Peking. The Government reorganization today disclosed the successful completion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was announced on the eve of the Congress. Lo Lung-chi's Timber Ministry was also announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Chang Nai-chi is succeeded as Food Minister by Sha Chien-li, until now Minister of Light Industry and like his predecessor a leading Democrat.

The disgraced Communications Minister, Chang Po-ku, is replaced by the veteran Communist, Wang Shou-tao, who from 1927 onwards organized peasant riots and led Communist guerrillas in Hunan Province. Other ministerial changes were also made under a reorganization of the Government which Chou told deputies would strengthen administration and improve efficiency. Congress approved the merger, abolition or reshaping of some ministries.

The National Construction Commission is also under a reorganization. The State Planning Commission, the National Economic Commission and the Ministry of Commerce become the First Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of City Services becomes the Second Ministry of Commerce. Chou said the reorganization was necessary in the light of China's rectification campaign — directed against bureaucracy — and to meet the needs of the Second Five Year Plan. He said there had been 35 ministries and commissions under the State Council established in October, 1954, but this had grown to 50.

U.S. 'Spareman' Doing Well After 3 Days

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Tuesday (Reuters). — A young American airman approaching his third day of a week-long "flight to the moon" in a sealed space chamber here, is "quite bright and chipper," scientists said today. Donald Farrell, 25, confined in an hermetically-sealed steel ball, is living in conditions corresponding to those a man would experience in a rocket in outer space. Officials at the Air Force School of Space Medicine said the young airman had withstood the test longer than any other volunteer.

To while away the hours, Farrell has two text books, one on accountancy, the other on English grammar. In Kalamazoo, N. J., Soviet Ambassador, Mr. P. Ponomarev, predicted that Russian scientists soon will launch a "much bigger" Sputnik than either of its two predecessors. He did not say exactly how big it would be, but told newsmen it "may not carry a man in it." He also told newsmen that Russia would "favorably consider" requests for economic aid from Nepal.

Tunis Bans French Navy from Bizerta

TUNIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Government today banned French warships from entering Bizerta, French naval base in Tunisia, and said any warship attempting to force its way in would be fired on.

French warships already in Bizerta would be allowed to leave, but if necessary the Government would block the canal leading to the inland lake where the French base is situated, Tunisian officials said. The Tunisian Government has already asked France to withdraw all her troops in the country. Movements of French troops have since been banned in Tunisia except by special authorization, and the telephones to all French bases have been cut off. Road blocks have been set up to enforce the ban, and only French officers in civilian clothes are allowed to move about freely.

Later tonight the Tunisian Government announced it had decided to appeal to the U.N. Security Council over the French bombing of the village of Sakiet Sidi Yusef, which gave rise to the current crisis. Earlier today the Tunisian authorities asked France to close four of her seven consulates-general in the country. Tunisian sources said France was requested to keep only those in Tunis, Bizerta and Sfax.

Indemnity Possible

In Washington, the French Ambassador, Mr. Herve Alphand, said France was considering granting an indemnity for civilian losses in the French air raid.

Speaking to reporters after a call on Mr. C. Burke Kirks, Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, he said, "The action taken by the local French commander was a reply to a number of aggressions from Tunisian soil." In Paris, the National Assembly agreed to Premier Felix Gaillard's request for an immediate discussion on the bombing. The debate opened this morning.

M. Gaillard told the Assembly that the attack on Sakiet had eliminated a rebel post, although it had also caused civilian victims. He said for months the French Government had made continuous efforts to get Tunisia at least to discuss the problem of Algerian rebels on its territory, but had never been able to get any response on this subject from President Bourguiba.

Foreign Ministers Talks Not Essential, Dulles Says

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Secretary of State Dulles told his press conference today a Foreign Ministers conference was not an essential preliminary to a possible summit meeting.

He said President Eisenhower was considering a reply to the latest message from the Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev, received a week ago last Sunday. The U.S. planned to discuss the reply with its NATO allies before it is sent, he said.

The U.S. hoped to work out a procedure to meet the conditions stipulated by President Eisenhower in his January 12 letter to Marshal Bulganin — that a summit conference would be adequately prepared and would hold out prospects of a positive result.

Asked whether it was not the intention of the U.S. to seek such a Foreign Ministers meeting, Mr. Dulles said the U.S. did not know whether the preliminary conversations would make such a meeting useful. He said the preconceived idea as to how the preparatory work should be done.

Improved Prospects

Prospects for summit talks appeared improved to diplomatic observers in London tonight with the statement by Mr. Dulles. It was felt there was now a real chance of progress being made. Observers waited to see whether Mr. Llewellyn Thompson, who has returned to his post as American Ambassador to Moscow, would press the Russians about arrangements for a summit conference in the coming months. The atmosphere, it was thought, had probably been improved by the talk President Eisenhower had today with the new Soviet Ambassador in Washington, Mr. Mikhail Menshikov, when the latter presented his credentials to the new Soviet ambassador. The two talks about a summit conference, though not in detail.

Lloyd, Averoff Open Talks On Cyprus Issue

ATHENS, Tuesday (Reuters). — Mr. Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Averoff, Greek Foreign Minister, opened talks today on the Cyprus issue.

After the two-hour meeting a Greek Foreign Minister spokesman said no proposals were submitted by either side but a "useful exchange" of views took place. No other details of the talks were disclosed. A special switch in the Greek Embassy to London, Mr. George Stephanides, and three senior officials of his Foreign Ministry.

Strong security precautions were enforced throughout Athens today as the talks started, and police kept a special watch in case of anti-British demonstrations. Guards around the British Embassy were reinforced. In a Turkish suburb, thousands of Cypriot Turks shouted "Partition or Death" when Dr. Fadil Kutuchuk, their leader, told them that 20 million Turks were pledged to secure the partition of Cyprus.

Dr. Kutuchuk was speaking at the ceremonial lowering of the Turkish flag above the city walls during the Turkish demonstrations of January 23. When he criticized the Arab countries for supporting Greece in the U.N., the crowd roared, "Down with the Arabs."

Sunspots Cause Wide Radio Blackout

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — A major disturbance in the upper atmosphere due to sunspots today blacked out radio communications over a large area of the world. Europe's radio links with the Far East, and North and South America, were severely affected. The disturbance caused one of the greatest displays of northern lights — the Aurora Borealis — in Europe for many years. Reports from all over southern England described a vivid display of the Aurora during the night.

Communications officials described the radio blackout as "extensive." The disturbance caused a group of sunspots first reported on February 3 which had since increased greatly in size.

Stalemate Better Than War, Says Macmillan

CANBERRA, Tuesday (Reuters). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan said today that it would be best to keep to a stalemate, which was better than war.

At a joint press conference with the Australian Premier, Mr. Robert Menzies, he said that in connection with the balance of power any reduction in armaments must not become unbalanced. "In trying to reduce the burden of nuclear armaments, we must not unbalance conventional weapons," he added. He gave the press conference before he left today for Singapore on his way home. Both Premiers announced they had reached complete agreement on economic and defence questions.

ACCIDENT CLAIMS 11 FRENCH MINERS' LIVES

LENS, North-East France, Tuesday (Reuters). — Eleven miners were reported dead in an accident at a coal mine at Mericourt Souleuvre in the Calais Department. The reports said a cage had crashed while taking a group of miners down.

Jordan, Iraqi Kings Discuss Hashemite Tie

King Faisal of Iraq last night opened talks with his cousin, King Hussein of Jordan, on a possible federation between the two Hashemite countries to counter-balance the United Arab Republic.

The talks were held in Hussein's Palace following a State banquet for the Iraqi monarch. While King Saud of Saudi Arabia has decided not to attend the talks, Jordan has announced that he will be represented by an observer. Arab reports last week said the meetings in Jordan are to prepare the ground for a "summit" conference of the Kings and heads of State of Arab countries outside the framework of the U.A.R.

Although Saud has not committed himself, all three rulers have common interests in their oil royalties and fear the Communist infiltration. Pipelines from Iraq and Saudi Arabia pass through Jordan as well as Syria.

All Mines Cleared From Area at Syrian Border

Jerusalem Post Staff. With the completion on Monday of mine-clearing work in the demilitarized zone west of Kibbutz Dan, the ground will now be prepared for cultivation, it was learned in Jerusalem. All land in this small area, which is inside Israel, is Jewish-owned.

Our Tiberias correspondent reports that tractors are now engaged in stone clearing east of She'ar Yashuv, while the area south of Gonen is also being prepared for tillage. In the Ein Tina area drainage work is proceeding. U.N. Observers stationed there are accompanying the larger groups of workers, who are also protected by armed police.

Cairo Radio Advises Israel to Join UAR

Cairo Radio's Hebrew transmission on Monday urged Israel to take the better alternative and join the United Arab Republic.

U.S. Sympathetic To Arab Unity — Dulles

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Secretary of State Dulles said today of the Egyptian position that the U.S. recognized the sentiment of the Arab people to achieve a greater degree of unity, and was sympathetic very much with that desire.

Shah Pledges Backing For Baghdad Pact

TEHRAN, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Shah of Persia today pledged continued support for the Baghdad Pact.

U.S. Jobless Rise By Over Million

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — The Government reported today that the number of unemployed rose to 4,694,000 last month, the highest since February, 1950.

MEDICAL CHECK FOR MRS. MEIR

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, has entered Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem for a few days for a medical check-up, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

ASSALI TO VISIT EASTERN GERMANY

Premier Sabri Assali of Syria has accepted an invitation from the East German Premier, Dr. Otto Grotewohl, to visit East Berlin, the Arab News Agency said yesterday. Date of the visit will be fixed.

Mapai, G.Z. Moves For Voting Reform Defeated

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter. By large majorities, the Knesset last night voted against Mapai and General Zionists proposals to change the present electoral system. The Mapai (Aznaya) amendment proposing to divide the country into 120 constituencies, each with a certain number of voters, was defeated by a vote of 73-42, with all other parties voting against Mapai and its Arab and Druse affiliates.

The General Zionists (Ichilov) amendment, calling for an unspecified number of constituencies, each to elect several Members by proportional representation, was defeated by a vote of 105-12, only the General Zionists voting for it. The alternative amendment of Mr. David Bar-Rav-Hay (Mapai), which would not stipulate any electoral method in the Basic Law but leave the matter to be decided in the Election Law, was defeated by a vote of 105-12, only the General Zionists voting for it.

M.K.'s Turn Out For Record Vote

Yesterday's vote, in which 115 Knesset Members participated, was the largest in the Third Knesset. Until yesterday the record was 105 votes, which were cast on November 2, 1950, on the confidence vote for the new Government.

Four of the five Members absent yesterday were Foreign Minister Golda Meir (undergoing a check-up in hospital), Speaker Yosef Sprinzak, Mr. Pinhas Lavon, and Mr. Yosef Klebanoff. Parliamentary reporters were unable immediately to identify the fifth absentee.

Denies Advantage

Mr. Ben-Gurion denied that in advocating constituency elections Mapai was motivated by selfish considerations. There was nothing in the proportional representation system to prevent an opposition party from gaining a majority. In fact, from a partisan point of view, the continuation of the present system would be to Mapai's advantage. The country's trials during the past ten years were nothing compared to those to be faced in the future, Mr. Ben-Gurion said, and a greater degree of national unity was essential. Mr. Menachem Begin (Herut) noted that Mapai's original proposal had been for majority, constituency elections, but that the word "majority" had been dropped. This had led the cat out of the bag, he said. It was clear that in each constituency there would be at least five candidates, perhaps as many as ten. By winning 20 per cent of the votes in districts where no other candidate polled as much, Mapai could win a two-thirds majority in the Knesset. A simple plurality of votes over the next most successful candidate would be sufficient to ensure election. Constituency elections in themselves would not guarantee a two-party system. In Canada, constituency elections had resulted in three opposition parties. Parties representing ethnic groups had ground since the First Knesset, but constituency elections would revive them, Mr. Begin predicted. Mr. Joseph Ben-Zvi (Z.E.) called his proposal the lesser evil. Even now we did not (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bakdash Said in USSR On Way to India

Khaled Bakdash, the Syrian Communist Party chief, is now visiting Moscow and will go on to India to attend the third congress of the Indian Communist Party, due to be held at the end of this month, the Arab News Agency reported from Damascus yesterday.

Eye Operation For Mrs. Ben-Gurion

Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, wife of the Prime Minister, underwent an eye operation at Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem yesterday. Her condition was described as satisfactory, and it was said that she would remain in hospital for about one week. Mrs. Ben-Gurion, a nurse herself, entered hospital on Monday afternoon. The Prime Minister was at her bedside yesterday evening. The operation was performed by Prof. I.C. Michaelson, head of the Ophthalmic Department of Hadassah.

AFGHAN KING IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (Reuters). — King Mohammed Zahir, Shah of Afghanistan, arrived today on a 15-day visit to India, during which he will have talks with Premier Nehru.

TERRORISTS BLOW UP BRIDGE IN ADEN

ADEN, Tuesday (Reuters). — Terrorists blew up a bridge and damaged two others in attacks over the past 24 hours in the lower Yafri area of the Western Aden Protectorate, an official communiqué said today.

WASHING LORADIN FOR YOUNG SKIN

THE FOREIGN MINISTER, Mrs. Golda Meir, has entered Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem for a few days for a medical check-up, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

ATNUVA CREAM

TASTY AND NOURISHING

BEER for health!

Social & Personal

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shertok, yesterday announced that the Government will not approve any municipal by-law which would restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages in public places.

Mr. Shertok said that the Government is not prepared to accept any such by-law, as it would be a restriction on the freedom of trade.

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Country-Wide Argument Echoes in Eilat Council

Eilat, Tuesday.—A deadlock has been reached in discussions aimed at settling the inter-party dispute in the Eilat Council.

The Council Chairman, Mr. Haim Yehonatan, said that the Council will not approve any municipal by-law which would restrict the sale of alcoholic beverages in public places.

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Unfair To Poor Smokers

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Preserves Factory For 'Triangle' Village

An agreement for the establishment of a fruit and vegetable canning factory in the Arab village of Bak'a, near Haifa, was reached yesterday.

The factory, which will be owned by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, will employ 120 workers and will produce about half of its production for export.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr. Hamdan said that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is determined to encourage economic development in the Arab sector.

Mr. Hamdan also announced that the factory will be a joint venture between the Ministry and the local Arab community.

Mr. Hamdan said that the factory will be a model for other similar ventures in the Arab sector.

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Zionist Schools Expand in Britain

Jerusalem Post Reporter.—The Jewish and Zionist education in Britain has greatly increased in the past six years.

Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Jewish Education Committee, said that the number of Jewish schools in Britain has increased from 10 in 1949 to 25 in 1955.

Mr. Wood also announced that the Jewish Education Committee is determined to continue its efforts to expand Jewish education in Britain.

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Liz Taylor to Quit Screen, Follow Todd

BELOGRADE, Tuesday (Herald).—The American film actress Elizabeth Taylor said in an interview today that she would soon retire from the screen.

She added: "I shall be married to Michael Todd in a few days. He is travelling all the time and is almost every day in another town. We have now visited 20 countries in a short time."

The actress arrived from Rome yesterday with Mr. Todd on a one-day visit to Yugoslavia. They return to Italy tonight and then go to France.

Police used batons to disperse large crowds blocking the streets of the hotel at which Mr. and Mrs. Todd were staying on their one-day visit.

When the couple left the hotel by car to make a tour of Belgrade, about 1,000 young people, most of them students, barred the way out with cheering and shouting.

When they resisted police efforts to clear the way, police charged, with batons beating several youngsters on the head and arms, to open the way to the car. The crowd whistled and shouted: "Down with them!" but the way was cleared quickly.

It was the first incident involving police batons in Belgrade for several years.

Night-Long Tribute To Manchester U.—More than 100,000 men, women and children lined the streets of the city at midnight last night to pay homage to the men of the Manchester United football team who died in the Munich air crash on the evening of February 6.

Men knelt on the pavement as the procession of 100,000 moved from the airport to the Old Trafford football ground.

For 16 kilometres there was an almost unbroken line of parked cars, their drivers standing by them. All traffic travelling in the opposite direction came to a standstill.

At the ground, about 5,000 people paid a silent tribute to the Manchester United team who died in the Munich air crash on the evening of February 6.

The three most severely injured survivors of the crash are still in a very critical condition, a doctor at the Munich hospital said this morning.

Capt. Kenneth Raymond, co-pilot of the Elizabethan aircraft, and John Berry and Duncan Edwards, two of the team, were all unconscious.

The behaviour of some British newsmen in the hospital after the disaster raised protests in the House of Commons and the columns of "The Times" today.

Four Conservative Members put down a motion deploring the conduct of a section of the British press in violating the privacy of the victims of the Munich air disaster, thereby hindering the hospital staff, and in exploiting the tragedy by publishing photographs of the injured and their relatives.

800 MORE TOURISTS THIS JANUARY.—Some 2,500 tourists visited Israel during January, according to the Ministry of Tourism. Last January, the figure was 1,500.

During January, 1,492 immigrants arrived, 7,000 in the same month last year, while 647 persons emigrated.

2,906 Israelis went abroad during January, and 1,790 returned.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES.—JERUSALEM: Herl, 35 Jaffe, 5053, Keren Avraham, 13 Zlaty, 2550.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Kolberg, 33 Zlaty, 2550; Dr. Kolberg, 33 Zlaty, 2550; Dr. Kolberg, 33 Zlaty, 2550.

WORLD CUP DRAW

STOCKHOLM, Tuesday (Reuters).—The draw for the World Cup football tournament in Sweden next June was held in Stockholm today.

Group I: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group II: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group III: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group IV: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group V: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group VI: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group VII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group VIII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group IX: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group X: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XI: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XIII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XIV: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XV: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XVI: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XVII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XVIII: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Group XIX: Sweden, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay.

Drawing of the Prize Bearing Popular Loan

(Hilvah Amami) — 1955.—The eighth drawing of the prize bearing popular loan was held at the Bank of Israel today.

The winning ticket was No. 123456789, which won a prize of 10,000 Israeli Lira.

The Bank of Israel announced that the next drawing will be held on February 21, 1956.

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am I



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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Wednesday, February 23, 1955
 23 Shevat, 5715. — 24 Nisan, 1977

PARADOXES are piling up rapidly in the Middle East, and it is not for the fact that Arab **MERGER** plans are **WITHOUT** sometimes an aim and purpose in themselves, one would say that total anarchy must come shortly.

Egypt has annexed Syria, and it might have been supposed that their border policies with regard to Israel — which has now acquired the status of the Egyptian-Syrian sandwich — should be coordinated. Yet there is no indication of any such unity of attitude. Egypt has been for many decades a one-party country, whether that party is the Wafd or King Farouk or President Nasser; the one party rules. Syria has not yet emerged far enough from the days of inter-communal and inter-tribal struggles to view itself as a national unit, to attempt national discipline, to carry out systematically a policy that has once been agreed upon. Thus Syria is vociferously threatening Israel's northern borders, inventing troop concentrations in the de-militarized zone in order to have a ready-made explanation in the event of any incident, and in general attempting to exercise pressure in connection with mine-clearing work in the zone as though she were certain that she will meet with no opposition from Israel.

There is of course no more reason for shooting and interference with civilian workers in the north than there is in the south, where it has been quiet except for sporadic thieving forays. And it is too facile a solution to suppose that something approximating peace has been maintained in the south solely as the consequence of the presence there of U.N. troops: both the quiet and the U.N. troops are consequences of the Egyptian defeat in the Sinai campaign, and Nasser's realization that the vicious harassing action of the fedayeen in the days that preceded the campaign was not the method by which Egypt could best destroy Israel. Egypt has achieved a certain minimum policy of maturity, and having decided to abandon this particular form of warfare for the time being has found it quite possible to do so.

There is a certain cynical humour in the suggestion that has come out of Cairo that Israel should now accede to the merger, that it destroy herself voluntarily rather than continue to form an obstacle to Nasser's smooth domination of the Arab world. Israel does offer such an obstacle, as does the Lebanon which cherishes its national character and independence. By now it is not only the "neutralist" Arab states who have taken cognizance of this fact, but also the West, which has realized that had Israel yielded to the pressure brought to bear on the southern tip of the Negev and provide a land-bridge between Egypt and Jordan, then Jordan would also already have ceased to exist. They are joined in this practical appreciation of the position by such non-Arab Middle Eastern states as Persia and Abyssinia.

This will not prevent, and indeed may encourage, Soviet-sponsored political pressure on Israel. In the Communist jargon, Israel has been declared once more an "unliberal" country whose national ownership, not form of government, must be challenged. The threat is perhaps not immediate, but it opens up a prospect of a long struggle ahead in which every effort will be made to perturb and poison the minds of Israel's Arab inhabitants. Within this picture the threats and bluster of Syria over the reclamation for farming of a small patch of land can be seen in their proper perspective as a matter more concerned with the Syrian way of political life than the new and serious dangers threatening the Middle East.

The Latin American Scene: Democracy Re-Enthroned

By J. HALICHO FERGUSON

LONDON (OFNS). —

A PART from an "open season" on members of the former dictator's secret police, the *Suplemento* Nacional, the actions of the new Venezuelan Government, under Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal, have been more liberal and moderate than Venezuelan precedent might have led one to expect.

The liberation of large numbers of political prisoners who opposed Perez Jimenez, the *Suplemento* Nacional, has not been counter-balanced by any large-scale detention of his supporters, but the Admiral has bowed to civilian opinion by removing two military members who had served under Perez and been responsible for putting down the air force revolt at the end of last year.

Civilian political parties have been legalised, and Dr. Romulo Betancourt, of *Accion Democratica*, who served as elected President from 1945 to 1948, has been recalled from exile to reorganise his long outlawed party. The other two important political leaders in the country are Rafael Angel Calderon Fournes, the Christian Social Party, and a prominent opponent of Perez, and Jovito Villalba, of the moderate Republican Democratic Union.

The Danger The three parties appear to intend to present a joint candidate for the Presidency in order to safeguard the country's democratic future, but this is a dangerous course which has led to trouble in Latin America before: with the dictatorial bogey removed democratic politicians have been prone to quarrel, and the result has been a series of military take-overs in adversity and go-all-out for party or personal advantage, disillusioning the public and encouraging the military to take over again.

In any case, before regular elections can take place, a constitutional convention must be set up to replace the authoritarian Constitution brought in by Perez Jimenez by a document with more safeguards. It is worthwhile remembering that last year a similar convention failed in Argentina to replace the Peron Constitution failed to reach agreement, so that on February 23 the Argentineans will be electing a President under their old 1953 Constitution which allowed Peron to become a dictator in the first place.

Precedents are not always reliable, but Venezuela still has a long way to go before she achieves true political stability.

Guatemala Dispute

THE same can be said of Guatemala, where Presidential elections were held last month, the first since the assassination of President Carlos Castillo Armas last year, and the first genuinely free elections since the deposition of the leftist President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in 1954.

The largest number of votes are conceded by all parties to have gone to General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, a right-wing opponent of Castillo's policies who, however, attracted by his opposition a lot of moderate and leftist support. The two runners up, however, Colonel Jose Luis Cruz Salazar, a Castillo man, and Mario Mendez Montenegro, a leftist, have polled about the same number of votes, and accusations of irregularities have caused several recounts. Under a most unsatisfactory Constitution, the winner of a Presidential election is not automatically returned to power unless he receives an absolute majority which Ydigoras has not. In this event, Congress must choose between him and the candidate polling the second highest number of votes. The present Congress, elected under the Castillo dispensation, naturally favours Cruz Salazar, who is largely responsible for the present Welfare State which he claims to have introduced if they decide to nominate him.

Like most Parliaments faced with an uncomfortable decision, they have set up a commission to make recommendations. Whoever, in the event, does become President, will have no easy time. Unlike Venezuela, Guatemala is not rich in oil or any other natural resources, and two-thirds of its people are poverty-stricken "Indios" while economic power is in the hands of a few landowners and the North American United Fruit Company. The only President to try seriously to remedy this basic party programme has been the late President Ydigoras, who made the mistake of accepting Communist support and alienating the United States, which openly helped Castillo to remove him.

The danger is that the three parties appear to intend to present a joint candidate for the Presidency in order to safeguard the country's democratic future, but this is a dangerous course which has led to trouble in Latin America before: with the dictatorial bogey removed democratic politicians have been prone to quarrel, and the result has been a series of military take-overs in adversity and go-all-out for party or personal advantage, disillusioning the public and encouraging the military to take over again.

There are signs that the United States is coming to realize that it is perhaps a mistake to support puppet regimes by stable dictatorships in Latin America, but even if they withdraw such support they can for some time expect some equally unstable democracy to fill the subsequent vacuum.

Without Armed Forces

IN a very different case from either Venezuela or Guatemala is the Republic of Costa Rica, which held elections on February 13. Costa Rica enjoys the distinction of being the only genuine democracy in Central America south of the Mexican border. This has earned it the active dislike of near-by dictatorships, notably Nicaragua, which once even invaded it, and was defeated by a hastily formed militia, for Costa Rica has no armed forces. A socialist country, it prefers to spend its money on schools and social services, and has in consequence the most literate and prosperous population in the area, which only increased the antipathy of neighbouring Governments.

In the recent elections, the principal opponent of the present President, Jose Figueres, who is largely responsible for the present Welfare State, was Mario Echandi, of the National Union Party, who favours less government control and the encouragement of private capital investment. In a small country, this means foreign investment. But he wishes such investment to be in public projects such as hydro-electric power, which is now nationalized, and the difference between the basic party programmes are little greater than those between Labour and the Conservatives in Britain. Politics in Costa Rica do not call for bloodshed.

Gale Takes Over from Monty

Jerusalem Post Military Cor.

TWO British Generals, who were recently appointed to the two senior posts in the British Military Command in the Middle East, were seen in the Middle East. General Sir Richard Gale was brought out of retirement to replace Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery as Commander of the British Forces in the Middle East. General Sir Gerald Templer, who was recently appointed to the post of Commander of the British Forces in the Middle East, was seen in the Middle East.

General Gale will be remembered by many oldtimers as the Commander of the First Division and of the Haifa, Galilee and Jenin Districts a dozen years ago. It was he who ordered the withdrawal of British troops from Safad on March 4, 1948; the order was partially rescinded a few months later.

MUSICAL DIARY

Seventh Concert arranged by the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society and the Jerusalem Philharmonic Orchestra. Violin: D. Benayon, viola: D. Benayon, cello: D. Benayon, double bass: D. Benayon, piano: D. Benayon, harp: D. Benayon, organ: D. Benayon, choir: D. Benayon, orchestra: D. Benayon.

Seventh Subscription Concert, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Yehudi Menuhin. Violin: D. Benayon, viola: D. Benayon, cello: D. Benayon, double bass: D. Benayon, piano: D. Benayon, harp: D. Benayon, organ: D. Benayon, choir: D. Benayon, orchestra: D. Benayon.

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Syrian soldiers carrying pictures of President Shukri Kuwailid through the streets of Damascus after Syria and Egypt merged into the United Arab Republic.

Readers' Letters

LOCAL AUTHORITIES BUDGETS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. — Your editorial today, in a reference to the Treasury allegedly "trimming the appropriation" to Local Authorities, in order to give some relief to the income-tax payer, asserts that the "allocation for Jerusalem will be only £12.5m. in 1955/56, instead of the £13.5m. of the previous year."

There is some confusion in this statement, as the proposed total grant to all Local Authorities, including the Capital, is understood to have been limited to £12.5m.

The share of the individual Municipalities and Local Councils is not indicated; but where this grant was taught and is willing to put her knowledge as a teacher at the disposal of such schools.

Yours, etc.

GERSHON AGRON

Jerusalem, February 10.

SHABBAT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post. — The caption under your picture of the Meirah Circus elephant, in your issue of February 3, states that the animal had been unloaded in Haifa Port on Saturday.

The picture, however, shows the elephant in the unloading of the circus was completed on Friday.

Yours, etc.

N. RAB

Port of Haifa Authority

Oriental Students in East Germany

LONDON, (W.J.A.). — More than 720 of the 1,700 foreign students and post-graduate students studying at universities and colleges in Eastern Germany are from Asia and Middle East countries, a survey published by the East German *Antenne* newspaper.

Students of the East German People's Republic are working in East Germany — all of them from the Chinese People's Republic.

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Middle Eastern Scene

Union, Merger or Annexation

AS fuller details about the A. Egypt-Syria "merger" come in, the shape of things to come in the new United Arab Republic can now be predicted with a good measure of certainty. Syria, freed from French tutelage just over a dozen years ago, is to become a mere province of Egypt — and this not only with her rulers' consent but through their active soliciting. Without raising a hand, Nasser has literally annexed Syria to Egypt — lock, stock and barrel.

Though it is not yet possible to say for sure what exactly were the motives of Syria's leaders when, on the afternoon of February 1, they concluded this unique sales deed with the ambitious Egyptian President, the move had an unmistakable air of surrender, of panicky defeat.

For the Syrian leaders the difficulties were becoming more numerous and more insurmountable. The failure to cope with a system of parliamentary democracy whose upshot was Syria's peculiar local conditions had been demonstrated by the frequency of military coups; increasing economic strains; the unrelenting pressure from the Soviet satellite of Syria; and an awareness on the part of the country's rulers that their authority was becoming increasingly tenuous.

Nasser Not Interested

It should be borne in mind, however, that until a few days before the proclamation of the new Republic the Syrians were speaking only about a federal union, not a full merger. General Afif el-Bizri, the Syrian Chief of Staff, had been in Cairo for some days negotiating a federation when all of a sudden, Foreign Minister Salah el-Bitar and Minister of Army Intelligence Abdul Hamid Sarraj arrived in Damascus with proposals that the union be complete. It is now clear that two factors had caused this sudden decision.

1) Nasser was not interested in mere federation as that would have left him with a large number of political parties which the most influential are pro-Israel and anti-Communist. A federal union would also have put Syria in a good bargaining position with regard to economic issues, when Nasser's chief design was to consolidate in this field; the awkwardness of such a state of affairs is emphasized by the fact that the economies of Egypt and Syria, both relatively poor countries, are competitive rather than complementary.

2) The present Syrian President, Shukri el-Kuwailid, his Prime Minister, and at least some of the Cabinet ministers were no longer interested in the role of army officer, with actual control in the hands of army officers who are themselves led variously by Communists and Ba'ath Party adventurers like Akram Hounsi. Fearful that increasing Soviet infiltration would result in a complete takeover of the country, or in a concerted attempt by Iraq, with the help of her sympathizers inside Syria, they were eager to relinquish a responsibility which they could not control.

Whether, now that the annexation has been accomplished without much effort, Nasser will be able to cope with it is a different matter. The same forces will remain at play in Syria, though in other forms, and the country — now officially called a "province of the United Arab Republic" — will still have to be governed. It may yet prove a greater commitment than Nasser, who has enough to do with the Egyptian situation, can possibly cope with, despite the elaborate safeguards provided by the provisional Constitution of the new Republic promulgated last week.

The "constitution" comprises 17 points, among which the following deal with the ways in which Nasser proposes to govern his Syrian province:

The executive power is vested in the President.

The United Arab Republic consists of two provinces — Egypt and Syria.

An Executive Council is set up in each of the two provinces. The Council is appointed by the President. It consists of Ministers whom the President may dismiss at any time.

The Executive Council's authority is determined by the President.

Citizens will form a National Union "for the realization of national aspirations and the building of a healthy nation free from political, social and economic oppression." The organization of the Union is to be decided by the President.

Thus all that the Syrians will have in the new arrangement is a puppet Executive Council whose head, as well as its members, will be appointed by Colonel Nasser.

This Council's authority, as it is by the President, to be further curtailed by the fact that a "Central Government" is to be set up in Cairo in addition to the two Executive Councils. This Cabinet, it should be added, is nowhere mentioned in the "union agreement" read by Nasser and Kuwailid before their respective parliaments on Wednesday.

It was mentioned quite casually by the newly-named "U.A.R. Station from Cairo" when, in its news bulletin the day before yesterday, it reported that Nasser was consulting Kuwailid on the formation of a "Central Government" for the new Republic as soon as the general plebiscite is held in the two provinces on February 21.

Communist Tactics

The attitude of the Syrian Communists to the new merger has caused some speculation, and the prospect of disbanding the Communist Party is seen in some quarters as a sign that need of the chief aims, but it need not follow that the Syrian Communists will curb this party's activities in Syria. The departure to Moscow of Khaled Bakdash, the Party's secretary and the only Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as reports that the organization has "gone underground" have lent a measure of credence to this view.

The Syrian Communists may be driven underground, and Nasser take new measures against Egyptian Communism, but it need not follow that the Soviet Union should view the union with disapproval. Soviet tactics in the Arab world, and in underdeveloped and newly-independent countries generally have undergone a fundamental change after Stalin's death. The present policy is to encourage the friendship of the Communist movement in the fight against imperialism has been dropped and all efforts are now concentrated on cultivating the friendship of the so-called "national bourgeoisie" — even to the detriment of the Communist movement in these countries. The change was formalized at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February, 1956, when the Soviet leaders decided in effect that the best way to bring the Middle East under their domination was by courting the "national bourgeoisie." The local Communist parties' role was then formulated as one of joining all non-Communist nationalist groups in the common cause of fighting Western influence in the area.

Bakdash, an experienced Communist leader and a faithful follower of the Moscow line, has no doubt the comfort of knowing that the disbanding of his party will be only temporary — a mere passing phase in the march toward the ultimate goal.

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will take place

POPULAR LOAN

(Milveh Amami)

will take place

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For the Syrian leaders the difficulties were becoming more numerous and more insurmountable. The failure to cope with a system of parliamentary democracy whose upshot was Syria's peculiar local conditions had been demonstrated by the frequency of military coups; increasing economic strains; the unrelenting pressure from the Soviet satellite of Syria; and an awareness on the part of the country's rulers that their authority was becoming increasingly tenuous.

Nasser Not Interested

It should be borne in mind, however, that until a few days before the proclamation of the new Republic the Syrians were speaking only about a federal union, not a full merger. General Afif el-Bizri, the Syrian Chief of Staff, had been in Cairo for some days negotiating a federation when all of a sudden, Foreign Minister Salah el-Bitar and Minister of Army Intelligence Abdul Hamid Sarraj arrived in Damascus with proposals that the union be complete. It is now clear that two factors had caused this sudden decision.

1) Nasser was not interested in mere federation as that would have left him with a large number of political parties which the most influential are pro-Israel and anti-Communist. A federal union would also have put Syria in a good bargaining position with regard to economic issues, when Nasser's chief design was to consolidate in this field; the awkwardness of such a state of affairs is emphasized by the fact that the economies of Egypt and Syria, both relatively poor countries, are competitive rather than complementary.

2) The present Syrian President, Shukri el-Kuwailid, his Prime Minister, and at least some of the Cabinet ministers were no longer interested in the role of army officer, with actual control in the hands of army officers who are themselves led variously by Communists and Ba'ath Party adventurers like Akram Hounsi. Fearful that increasing Soviet infiltration would result in a complete takeover of the country, or in a concerted attempt by Iraq, with the help of her sympathizers inside Syria, they were eager to relinquish a responsibility which they could not control.

Whether, now that the annexation has been accomplished without much effort, Nasser will be able to cope with it is a different matter. The same forces will remain at play in Syria, though in other forms, and the country — now officially called a "province of the United Arab Republic" — will still have to be governed. It may yet prove a greater commitment than Nasser, who has enough to do with the Egyptian situation, can possibly cope with, despite the elaborate safeguards provided by the provisional Constitution of the new Republic promulgated last week.

The "constitution" comprises 17 points, among which the following deal with the ways in which Nasser proposes to govern his Syrian province:

The executive power is vested in the President.

The United Arab Republic consists of two provinces — Egypt and Syria.

An Executive Council is set up in each of the two provinces. The Council is appointed by the President. It consists of Ministers whom the President may dismiss at any time.

The Executive Council's authority is determined by the President.

Citizens will form a National Union "for the realization of national aspirations and the building of a healthy nation free from political, social and economic oppression." The organization of the Union is to be decided by the President.

Thus all that the Syrians will have in the new arrangement is a puppet Executive Council whose head, as well as its members, will be appointed by Colonel Nasser.

This Council's authority, as it is by the President, to be further curtailed by the fact that a "Central Government" is to be set up in Cairo in addition to the two Executive Councils. This Cabinet, it should be added, is nowhere mentioned in the "union agreement" read by Nasser and Kuwailid before their respective parliaments on Wednesday.

It was mentioned quite casually by the newly-named "U.A.R. Station from Cairo" when, in its news bulletin the day before yesterday, it reported that Nasser was consulting Kuwailid on the formation of a "Central Government" for the new Republic as soon as the general plebiscite is held in the two provinces on February 21.

Communist Tactics

The attitude of the Syrian Communists to the new merger has caused some speculation, and the prospect of disbanding the Communist Party is seen in some quarters as a sign that need of the chief aims, but it need not follow that the Syrian Communists will curb this party's activities in Syria. The departure to Moscow of Khaled Bakdash, the Party's secretary and the only Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, as well as reports that the organization has "gone underground" have lent a measure of credence to this view.

The Syrian Communists may be driven underground, and Nasser take new measures against Egyptian Communism, but it need not follow that the Soviet Union should view the union with disapproval. Soviet tactics in the Arab world, and in underdeveloped and newly-independent countries generally have undergone a fundamental change after Stalin's death. The present policy is to encourage the friendship of the Communist movement in the fight against imperialism has been dropped and all efforts are now concentrated on cultivating the friendship of the so-called "national bourgeoisie" — even to the detriment of the Communist movement in these countries. The change was formalized at the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in February, 1956, when the Soviet leaders decided in effect that the best way to bring the Middle East under their domination was by courting the "national bourgeoisie." The local Communist parties' role was then formulated as one of joining all non-Communist nationalist groups in the common cause of fighting Western influence in the area.